State Library

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 21. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1856. WHOLE NO. 375.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, *Three Dollars.*

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER I.]

An Act to relieve the Commissioner of Pensions from the Performance of certain clerical Duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to appoint such person as may from time to time be thought proper to sign the name of said Commissioner of Pensions to certificates or warrants for bounty land; and all such certificates or warrants so signed shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if signed by said commissioner.

APPROVED, February 20, 1856.

[CHAATER IV.]

An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the Names of Vessels in certain Cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to permit the owner or owners of any vessel to change the name of the same, when, in his opinion, there shall be sufficient cause for so doing; and he may establish such rules and regulations as he shall deem proper for that purpose.

APPROVED, March 5, 1856.

[CHAPTER VIII.]

An Act to define the Jurisdiction of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of East Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee be and the same is hereby declared to extend to and include the following counties of said State, to wit: Anderson, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hawkins, Hamilton, Hancock, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, McMinn, Meigs, Marion, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Sevier, Scott, Sullivan, Washington, Union, and Cumberland, and any new county which may hereafter be formed out of the territory of one or more of said counties shall be included in said jurisdiction.

APPROVED, March 19, 1856.

[CHAPTER IX.]

An Act relating to Punishment in the Penitentiary.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, where any judicial district has been or may hereafter be divided, the circuit and district courts of the United States shall have power to sentence any one convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment and hard labor, to the penitentiary within the State, though it be out of the judicial district in which the conviction is had.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said courts in the northern district of Ohio, and in the northern district of Illinois, be authorized to transfer to the penitentiary of the respective States any prisoner or prisoners who may now be confined in jail in either district, whose offence by law is punishable by confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary.

APPROVED, March 28, 1856.

[CHAPTER XI.]

An Act to continue temporarily the Land Offices at Kalamazoo, in the States of Michigan, and at Palmyra, in the State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the offices of register and receiver of the Land Office at Kalamazoo, in the State of Michigan, and the office itself, shall be continued until such time as, in the opinion of the President, the same can be discontinued without prejudice to the public interests. And that until that time, the act of Congress approved June twelfth, eighteen hundred forty, shall not apply to the said office or officers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the said register and receiver shall be allowed them agreeably to law, during the time of discontinuance under the existing order.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of sections one and two of this act are hereby made applicable to the Land Office at Palmyra, in the State of Missouri, and the register and receiver thereof.

APPROVED, April 5, 1856.

[CHAPTER XII.

An Act to constitute the Cities of Hannibal, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois, Ports of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Hannibal, in the State of Missouri, shall be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, annexed to and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States, and in all the privileges and facilities afforded by the act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties or foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Lousiville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," shall be and are hereby extended to said port. A surveyor of the customs shall be appointed to reside at said port and perform the duties prescribed by law, and shall receive in full compensation for his services a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Peoria, in the State of Illinois, be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs for such port, who shall be resident thereat. Said surveyor shall perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

APPROVED, April 5, 1856.

[CHAPTER XIII.]

An Act making Appropriations for restoring and maintaining the peaceable Disposition of the Indian Tribes on the Pacific, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of gunpowder for the Pacific coast.

APPROVED, April 5, 1856.

[CHAPTER XIV.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven:

For invalid pensions, under various acts, five hundred and three thousand three hundred dollars.

For pensions under acts of the eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and seventh June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, one hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred dollars.

For pensions to widows of those who served during the revolutionary war, under the third section of acts of fourth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, seventh July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, third March, one thousand eight hundred and forty three, seventeenth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty four, second February, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, and second section act of third February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under act of twenty first July, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, first section act of third February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, two hundred and four thousand dollars.

For half-pay pensions, payable through the second and third auditors of the treasury, thirty eight thousand and forty seven dollars and seven cents.

For navy invalid pensions, thirty thousand dollars.

For navy pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For paying pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations for the same object, thirteen hundred and fifty seven dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the first section of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, of the first section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved seventh June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and of the first proviso of the first section of the act entitled "An act renewing certain naval pensions, and extending the benefit of existing laws respecting naval pensions to engineers, firemen, and coal heavers in the navy, and to their widows," approved eleventh August, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, as provides for the payment of all pensions under the aforesaid acts out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any moneys appropriated by the act of thirty first May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, of that year, and by the second section of the act of twenty eighth February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, making appropriations for the payment of pensions applicable to the payment of pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, not requiring under the provisions thereof, may be applied to the same purpose subsequent to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, it being hereby provided that pensions to invalids thus wounded shall be paid from moneys in the treasury of the United States in the same manner, upon appropriations made or to be made, as other pensions for naval or military services.

APPROVED, April 5, 1856.

[CHAPTER XVIII.]

An Act to change the Times of holding the United States Courts in the Southern District of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, instead of the times heretofore fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, shall hereafter be held as follows:—

At Springfield, on first Mondays in January and first Mondays in June,—and all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, issued, commenced, or pending in either of said courts, shall be returnable to, be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the times of holding said courts as herein provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the said district court of the southern district of Illinois, is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Judge of said district court, to make a transcript from the records of the district and circuit courts of the northern district of Illinois, of all such matters and proceedings as relate to or concern titles to real estate or causes originating in that part of the State of Illinois included within said southern district aforesaid; and that the compensation of said services be [the] same as now allowed for like services under existing laws, and Provided, That such transcripts and records, when so made, shall be certified by said clerk to be true and correct, the same shall be evidence as fully and effectually as though originally entered and made in the courts of the United States for the southern district of Illinois.

APPROVED, April 23, 1856.

[CHAPTER XIX.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven:—

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, ninety one thousand one hundred and six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand and forty four dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty four dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty four thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, three thousand dollars.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For replacing dead and worn out cavalry artillery horses, one thousand dollars.

For repairs and additions to professors' quarters, five thousand dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Eor a gun pendulum, six hundred dollars.

For a public clock, seven hundred dollars.

For additional stables for dragoons' and artillery horses, ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amounts disbursed, or that may be disbursed, out of moneys appropriated for the support of the Military Academy by the acts of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and March third, eighteen hundred and fifty five, in payment of additional compensation to the librarian, assistant librarian, and certain enlisted men at that post, be passed to the credit of the disbursing officer: Provided, That the additional pay to said librarian, and assistant librarian, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars each per annum, and to the non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics and other labor at the post, the soldier acting as clerk in the Adjutant's office, and the four enlisted men in the philosophical and chemical departments, and lithographic office, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars each per annum: and that a like measure of compensation be hereby authorized to be allowed hereafter for said services respectively.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate furnish annually the library of the Military Academy at West Point with a copy of all documents published by the Senate.

Approved, April 23, 1856.

[CHAPTER XX.]

AN ACT to repeal Part of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Safe keeping of the Acts, Records, and Seal of the United States, and for other Purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and seal of the United States, and for other purposes," as is embraced in the last clause of the sixth section of said act, and which reads in words as follows: "For authenticating a copy of a record or paper, under the seal of office, twenty five cents," shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 23, 1856.

[Chapter XXI.]

AN ACT amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Fees and Costs to be allowed Clerks, Marshals, and Attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other Purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved February twenty sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty three, as applies to the fees of jurors, be and the same is hereby made to embrace the jurors of the United States courts for the District of Columbia.

Approved, April 23, 1856.

[Chapter XXIII.]

AN ACT to alter and amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Circuit Court of the United States in and for the State of California," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the United States for the districts of California shall hereafter hold four regular sessions in each year, two of which, beginning respectively on the first Monday in January and July, shall be held at San Francisco, in and for the northern district of California; and the other two, beginning respectively on the first Monday of March and September, shall be held at Los Angeles, in the southern district of California, and the circuit judge of California shall have the same powers in relation to his attendance on said sessions and the arrangement of business thereat as are vested in the other circuit judges of the United States by the second section of the act approved the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty four, entitled "An act concerning the supreme court of the United States;" Provided, That the term of said court herein provided to be held at San Francisco on the first Monday in January next, may be held in advance of that time under order of the said circuit judge upon notice previously given in conformity with the second section of the act of which this act is amendatory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said circuit court shall be presided over by the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the districts of California, and by the judge of the district court for the district in which the court is holden, either of whom shall constitute a quorum; and the said circuit court and the said circuit judge, and each of the said district judges within his separate district, when sitting as circuit judge, shall be, and they are hereby, respectively vested with all the authority, powers, and jurisdiction which are vested by existing laws in the several circuit courts of the United States, or the judges thereof. And all laws, or parts of laws, which now are or may hereafter be enacted, regulating the jurisdiction, process, and practice of the circuit courts of the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby, made applicable to the said circuit court for each of said districts of California. And the marshal of the United States for each district of California shall act as marshal of said circuit court for his district, and shall attend not only the regular sessions of said courts, but such special or extra terms as may be held in either district, which the said circuit judge is hereby authorized to order in conformity to the mode directed by the second section of the act of which this act is amendatory.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the said circuit court of the United States for the districts of California shall keep the records of said court in the city of San Francisco, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a deputy or deputies, whose official acts, signatures, attestations, and certificates shall be entitled to as full credit as those of the said clerk.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all suits or causes instituted in the district courts of California prior to the first Monday of July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, and which remain pending in either of said courts, or in which final process has not been executed, and which are properly within the jurisdiction of circuit courts, and not of district courts of the United States, shall be removed for the district in which the cause is pending by a transfer and delivery to the clerk of the said circuit court of the original papers with an exemplification of the record or docket entries under the seal of the district court, for which exemplification the clerk of the said district court shall receive the same fees as are allowed for similar services in making transcripts for appeals or writs of error, to be paid by the party applying for the same, and taxed as costs on final judgment; and all causes now pending in said circuit court of the United States, against parties residing in the southern district of California, shall, on application of the parties defendant, made within three months from the date when this act shall take effect, be removed in like manner to the said circuit court held in the southern district of California, and all such causes shall take rank on the docket according to the date of removal; and all suits removed under the provisions of this section shall be proceeded in, and conducted in the same manner as if originally instituted in the court to which they may be removed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all laws, or parts of laws, contrary to or inconsistent with this act, shall be, and remain repealed, from the date when this act shall take effect.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect in ninety days after the passing thereof, and not before that period.

Approved, April 30, 1856.

[Chapter XXIV.]

AN ACT creating Columbus, in Kentucky, a Port of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Columbus, in the State of Kentucky, be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be a surveyor of customs appointed for the said port, who shall perform the duties, and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places:" Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish said port of delivery whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall no longer require a port of delivery at that place.

Approved, May 9, 1856.

[Chapter XXV.]

AN ACT to surrender to the State of Illinois the Cumberland Road in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the Cumberland Road as lies within the State of Illinois, and all the interest of the United States in the same, together with all the stone, timber, and other materials belonging to the United States, and procured for the purpose of being used in the construction of the same, and all the rights and privileges of every kind belonging to the United States, as connected with said road, in said State, be, and the same are hereby, transferred and surrendered to the said State of Illinois.

Approved, May 9, 1856.

[Chapter XXVI.]

AN ACT to amend the Act in addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where a certificate or warrant for bounty land for any less quantity than one hundred and sixty acres, shall have been issued to any officer or soldier, or to the widow or minor child or children of any officer or soldier, under existing laws, the evidence upon which such certificate or warrant was issued shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in the application of himself, or of his widow or minor child or children, for a certificate or warrant for so much land as may be required to make up the full sum of one hundred and sixty acres, on proof of the identity of such officer or soldier, or in case of his death, of the marriage and identity of his widow, or in case of her death, of the identity of his minor child or children:—Provided, nevertheless, That if, upon a review of such evidence, the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the former certificate or warrant was properly granted, he may require additional evidence, as well of the term as of the fact of service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where a pension has been granted to any officer or soldier, evidence upon which such pension was granted shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in his application for bounty land under existing laws; and upon proof of his identity as such pensioner, a certificate or warrant may be issued to him for the quantity of land to which he shall be entitled; and in case of the death of such pensioned officer or soldier, his widow shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land to which her husband would have been entitled, if living, upon proof that she is such widow, and in case of the death of such officer or soldier, leaving a minor child or children and no widow, or where the widow may have deceased before the issuing of any certificate or warrant, such minor child or children shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land as the father would have been entitled to receive if living, upon proof of the decease of father and mother: Provided, nevertheless, That if, upon a review of such evidence, the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the pension was properly granted, he may require additional evidence, as well of the term as of the fact of service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of third section of the "Act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty five, as requires the party claiming a certificate or warrant, under the provisions of said act, to establish his or her right thereto, by record evidence of the service for which such certificate or warrant has been or may be claimed, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and parol evidence, where no record evidence exists, may be admitted to prove the service performed, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the eighth section of the act above mentioned, approved the third day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty five, shall be construed as embracing officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged in the naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, and the widows and miner children of all such officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of said act shall extend to all persons who have served as volunteers with the armed forces of the Unted States, subject to military orders, for the space of fourteen days, in any of the wars specified in the first section of the said act, whether such persons were or were not mustered into the service of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the widows and minor children of all such persons as are specified in the last preceeding section of this act, and are now dead, shall be entitled to the same privileges as the widows and minor children of the beneficiaries named in the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That when any company, battalion, or regiment, in an organized form, marched more than twenty miles to the place where they were mustered into the service of the United States, or were discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was organized, in all such cases, in computing the length of service of the officers and soldiers of any such company, battalion, or regiment, there shall be allowed one day for every twenty miles from the place where the company, battalion, or regiment was organized to the place where the same was mustered into the service of the United States, and also one day for every twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was discharged, to the place where it was organized, and from whence it marched to enter the service: Provided, That such march was in obedience to the command or direction of the President of the United States, or some general officer of the United States, commanding an army or department, or the chief executive officer of the State or Territory by which such company, battalion, or regiment was called into service.

Approved, May 14, 1856.

[From the Carolinian.]

The Green Rose.

This Rose presents quite a phenomenon in the history of Roses, and as its existence has been doubted by many who have not seen it, perhaps it would be acceptable to give its origin. It was originally a daily red rose, and was set out in the garden of Mr. James Smith, (who is now dead) between the years 1806 and 1808. About the year 1827, a Venitian Sumach was planted from 3 to 5 feet distant from the cluster of red roses, and during that, or the next year, one of the stalks ceased bearing the red and commenced bearing the green roses; and has so continued to the present time. Not long after this, it was necessary to extirpate the Sumach entirely, in as much as it was putting up sprouts in every direction and becoming ruinous to the gardens, but this removal of the Sumach, produced no change in the bearing of the green rose. This however, was merely an opinion which he assigned because it appeared the most reasonable mode of accounting for its production. This rose has been twice removed from its place and without producing any injury. The original rose bush is still alive and flourishing and may be seen at the residence of John Smith, Esq., in the county of Bladen.

The history of this rose, as given above can be sustained by the best proof in the country, and should there be any who feel disposed to controvert the same, the matter can be easily settled by reference to dates, for although it is within the range of possibility, it would certainly be very improbable that two such accidental productions should occur about the same time.

The cuttings taken from this bush have been numerous, and have been sent in almost every direction; to the South as far as Texas, and to the North as far as New York, at least; so that these very cuttings have produced a considerable supply. But upon examination, it will be found that this original bush was the first and only one in existence at that time either in this or any other country—for no mention is made of any such rose in history, either ancient or modern, so far as we have been able to ascertain, or by travelers who have explored every portion of the globe and committed to writing every thing they have seen of either interest or curiosity. We therefore claim for the county of Bladen, the production of this rose; by far the greatest curiosity in plants (as we think) now upon record.

We learn from the Abbeville Independent Press that the negroes of the estate of late Hon. Geo. McDuffie, numbering about 210, have been sold to a wealthy western planter for $140,000, being an average of near $700 each. It was stipulated in the sale that they shall not be separated. The sale of the other perishable property will take place next month.

Death makes our enemies cease to hate us, and our friends to love us more.

Receive your thoughts as guests, and treat your desires like childern.

A Yankee at Panama sought shelter at the American Cousul's from an earthquake—he thought even the earthquake would respect our flag.

"I can trace almost every offence for which I have committed unhappy persons to Newgate prison, to the dreadful influence of intoxicating liquors. I am for ever from the bench alluding to gin as the sure introduction to the most horrible evils with which they are capable of being afflicted."—*Sir W. Corden.*

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Nov. 13, 1856.

Removal.

After this issue of our paper, we may be found in the second story of D. J. Roberts' new brick building, first door south of Smith & McDowell's old stand on main street.—Entrance on south side.

October 30, 1856.

Our Campaign Subscribers

Are notified that their subscription expires with this number. The paper will be discontinued to all who do not order a renewal.—We hope many of them will become permanent subscribers. Let us hear from you immediately, friends.

THANKSGIVING DAY. Gov. Bragg has set apart Thursday, the 20th instant, as a day of public and general thanksgiving.

☞"Red Hawk" must improve his style a little before he can break into our columns.

☞Our county jail is without tenants.—Long may it continue so.

☞Mr. Hyman offers the "Asheville Spectator" establishment for sale.

BADLY BEATEN. The Hon. J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio, who voted against the expulsion of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, was beaten in the late election by 6591 majority. He was elected two years ago by a majority of 3000 votes. Everything that is honorable and manly stinks in the nostrils of an Abolitionist.

RIGHT. Prof. Heddrick, of the North Carolina University, not taking the hint that his further services would be without advantage to that institution, since his avowal of Black Republicanism, has been dismissed from his chair by a unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD. At the late State Fair held in Raleigh, a lump of solid gold, from the Portis Mines, was exhibited by T. K. Thomas, of Lewisburg. It was valued at $600.

☞The Hon. Solomon Foot has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Vermont.

MODEST! We like to see a man who does not take our paper, nor in any way contribute a cent to its support, finding fault with what it contains, and denouncing it in the most refined billingsgate! It shows he is a man of parts, and withal extremely modest!

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON. The Spectator's declaration that the Hon. T. L. Clingman was badly used up in debate at Marion the other day, by Mr. Merrimon of this place. Our neighbor is growing humorous.

SETTLED AT LAST! Rev. Mr. Taylor, in his speech at this place last Friday week, said, as we are informed, for we were not present, that a Mr. McGhee told him that a man at Knoxville said he knew a gentleman in Sevier county who was intimately acquainted with an old citizen who had actually seen with his own blessed eyes the identical black cockade worn by James Buchanan during the "last war"! As clear as mud and as straight as a Virginia rail fence! If Mr. Taylor will now set to work and discover the individual who struck Billy Patterson, he will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of posterity.

HOGS AND PORK.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 29th ult., reports contracts for fifty thousand hogs have been closed in that quarter, chiefly at six and six and a quarter cents net, for early delivery. The packing season there will soon commence. The same paper reports sales of mess pork at $17 per barrel, while at the same period last year pork was held at twenty dollars.

We hear of no movement in hogs for packing purposes among our packers. The prevailing price among holders is six and a quarter cents net. Pork is freely offered at $17 per barrel. Bacon shoulders are dull at six and a half cents; clear sides at seven and a half cents, and bagged hams at ten cents.

IRON BANDS.—With the exception of a few miles in Virginia, there is now a connected line of railroad all the way from Bangor, on the Penobscot, to Montgomery, on the Alabama; ere long, the chain will be extended to New Orleans, thence to be carried westward until it reaches the shores of the Pacific.

SINGULAR ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—The Kingston (C. W.) *News* tells of a singular death which occurred in Belleville, on Friday. A little girl, aged ten years, daughter of a widow Brennan, while in a graveyard, was killed by a gravestone falling over on her.

ANOTHER MINISTER GONE.—Rev. James V. Watson, editor of the *North-Western Christian Advocate*, published at Chicago, died Oct. 17th, at three P. M.

MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—Fernando Wood has been re-elected Mayor of New York, with the whole municipal council.

The Presidential Election.

Democracy Triumphant!!

Buchanan and Breckinridge Elected!!!

The long agony is over. The battle is fought, and the victory won! The Constitutional men of the Nation have triumphed over the traitors who have labored so hard to destroy the Government. From the returns received we are justified in stating that the following States have cast their votes for Buchanan and Breckinridge, viz:

Pennsylvania,	27
Indiana,	13
Virginia,	15
North Carolina,	10
South Carolina,	8
Georgia,	10
Alabama,	9
Florida,	3
Mississippi,	7
Texas,	4
Tennessee,	12
Missouri,	9
Arkansas,	4
Delaware,	3
Kentucky,	12
Louisiana,	7
New Jersey,	7
	160

To which we may, we think, safely add the following:

PROBABLE.

California,	4
Illinois,	11
	15

Making altogether 175 Electoral votes—26 more than necessary to secure their election.

The following States have gone for Fremont—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Mr. Fillmore gets the *entire* State of Maryland!

Of the glorious result of this contest, the "Columbia South Carolinian" says:

The great question is settled. The Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, have been selected by the Democratic citizens of the United States, and a portion of the Old Line Whig party, united with conservative constitutional men, to preside over the destinies of their Republic. No contest since the origin of the government has involved such important issues as that which is just concluded. Sectional differences of the most serious character have pervaded the parties marshaled against each other, and pride of opinion, bitter animosity, and every effort which partisan strife could introduce, have been pressed into service against the constitutional rights of the South. Battling against the hosts of Black Republicanism and Know Nothingism, the Democratic party, with the shield of the Constitution and the true principles of republican freedom, have nobly triumphed, and constitutional liberty still exists to give hope to the patriot's heart that the rights of the South may yet be respected and preserved.

The South has never been in better position than she now is. She is united as she never has been since her existence, and has a great national party organized on constitutional principles, to defend her claims under the Constitution. If she is true to herself she can preserve her present position, and bid defiance to her enemies. The Constitution has triumphed in this election, and with it the rights of the South will for four years be vindicated, as they have been by the true and noble exponent of principle who has for the last four years directed the helm of government. We believe Mr. Buchanan will carry out the views which Mr. Pierce has so nobly and consistently defended. In every position in which he has been placed he has done his duty faithfully and with efficiency. We have every confidence that he will deserve the vote he has received from the South, and do all in his power to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.

By the returns as received, it appears that every Southern State has voted for Mr. Buchanan except Maryland, and it is strange that she should vote against the influence of such staunch men as her Whig Senators. We are not yet satisfied that the returns are correct and we still have some hope that Maryland may yet be ranked with the Southern States.

☞As for Mr. Fillmore, no well informed friend of his looked for his election by the colleges. We certainly never did, believing that his only chance was in the House of Representatives. We are not disappointed in the result so far as he is concerned. We did expect New York to vote for him and also Tennessee, but the indications are that we were wrong in our calculations.

The above, which we clip from the Wilmington Herald, a strong Fillmore paper, is about the coolest thing out! Fillmore men of Buncombe! how does it agree with the statements made to you week before last by Messrs. Taylor and Nelson, of Tennessee?—How does it agree with the whole tenor of the speeches made by your orators during the late canvass? "Hurrah for the *white* chicken, as I said before!"

TERRIBLE RIOTS IN BALTIMORE.—There were several terrible election riots in Baltimore on Tuesday. Some two or three were killed, and twenty-five or thirty wounded.—Among the latter were a number of youths.

A FORGERY.—The letter of Gov. Marcy to Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, on Kansas affairs, now going the rounds of the press, is pronounced by the Washington *Union* a forgery.

☞The Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank of Columbus, Ga., has failed.

Election Returns.

MAINE—Has gone for Fremont by an increased majority since October.

VERMONT.—Black Republican majority 2,500 to 3,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Fremont has carried this State by a large plurality.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Fremont has a large plurality. Burlingame is re-elected. All Black Republicans elected to the Legislature. Fremont's majority over both others, as far as heard from, 45,594.

CONNECTICUT.—Plurality for Fremont about 6,000.

RHODE ISLAND.—For Fremont by a majority of 3,000.

NEW YORK.—Eighteen Black Republicans and twelve Democrats elected to Congress—three doubtful. The whole Black Republican State ticket elected. Tribune estimates Fremont's plurality at 25,000. J. A. King elected Governor by 15,000.

NEW JERSEY.—State for Buchanan. Newell, Black Republican, elected Governor.

DELAWARE.—For Buchanan by 1,858, and the Legislature Democratic.

MARYLAND.—In Baltimore, Fillmore had 15,900; Buchanan 9,870; Fremont 214!—Settled for Fillmore.

VIRGINIA.—No doubt for Buchanan.

FLORIDA.—Returns from Florida show a Democratic gain.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The plurality for Buchanan, as far as heard from, is upwards of 18,000.

ILLINOIS.—Despatches at Washington claim Illinois by 6,000 for the Democrats.

MICHIGAN.—Gone for Fremont. The Legislature is Republican, which defeats Gen. Cass.

OHIO.—At Cincinnati, the aggregate vote for the Democrats and Republicans in Hamilton county (Cincinnati) is smaller than at the October election. The Ohio State Journal says Fremont's majority is about 20,000, and Fillmore's vote in the State about 20,000.

WISCONSIN.—The State ticket and the entire Congressional delegation in Wisconsin are Republican. This includes every member to Congress. Republican majority 6,000.

IOWA.—Republican majority 9,000.

From the Richmond Whig.

Important--Buchanan withdraws from the Contest.

As we anticipated, we received late yesterday afternoon the following brief and pointed, but sorrowful and indignant letter from the melancholy Sage of Wheatland:

To the Democracy of the United States:

WHEATLAND, Oct. 16, 1856.

I am an undone individual. My own State has gone against me. If not I am sustained by a most ridiculously small majority, which amounts to the same thing. All the rest of the States seem to be going the same way. I therefore withdraw from this infernal contest, I am no longer a candidate. Empty indeed was the honor of your Cincinnati nomination! I cast it from me. A *cuss* upon the whole of you.

As respectfully as I should be,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The above specimen of rascality we clip from a Know Nothing paper, printed the week before the election. It has travelled the entire round of the K. N. press, and was intended, and did, deter many uninformed men from voting for Mr. Buchanan. It is true that to an intelligent man, it bears falsehood upon its face, but it was artfully used by corrupt men in almost every section, and to our certain knowledge prevented several men from voting for Mr. Buchanan who fully intended to do so. In the counties west of this—particularly Macon and Cherokee—it was extensively circulated, and one scamp, we are informed, imposed it upon a crowd as genuine, assuring them he had seen it in the *Asheville News*. If the penalty of this lie does not overtake him in this life, it surely will, unless he repent, in the world to come.

The election is now over, and so far from Mr. Buchanan having withdrawn, he is the President elect of the United States. Let those who have by this shameless fraud been cheated out of their votes, remember it.—Let them mark so as to know hereafter the vile perpetrators.

This fraud, with the inclement weather, has cut down the Democratic vote in Macon and Cherokee, and perhaps other localities.—However much this is to be regretted, let the Democracy in those sections not be discouraged. The State is Democratic by thousands, and so is the Union. Pick your flints and try again, and next time look sharper for frauds and forgeries.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTIONS.—The late State elections in Pennsylvania are of no consequence now, but as any number of falsehoods have been told about them, we republish from the Philadelphia "Pennsylvanian" the *official* vote:

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Scott, Democrat,	212,886
Cochran, Fusionist,	210,112
Scott's majority,	2,774

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Fry, Democrat,	212,468
Phelps, Fusionist,	209,261
Fry's majority,	3,207

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Rowe, Democrat,	212,623
Laporte, Fusionist,	208,888
Rowe's majority,	3,735
Average Democratic majority,	3,239

In the State Senate the Fusionists have a majority of three; and in the lower House the Democrats have a majority of six. Democratic majority on joint ballot, three.

☞The Know Nothing "protracted meeting," held on Thursday and Friday before the election, was rather a thin affair. An intelligent friend who counted the crowd as they marched to the dinner table, informed us that there 450 men, including a goodly number of Democrats, who attended to see the fun and to see how much beef a man can eat when his appetite is whetted by patriotism backed by a long fast. We give this as the only calculation we heard made of the number present, without vouching for its correctness. A goodly number of ladies graced the dinner table with their presence, among whom some hundred young ladies from the Female College added doubtless to the interest of the occasion.

The speakers on the occasion were T. A. R. Nelson, Esq., and *Reverend* N. G. Taylor, of Tennessee. Having heard very little of what was said, we are not prepared nor do we care to comment on it. We suppose the speeches edified and amused the brethren, and we know they did not harm the Democratic party, and we are perfectly good natured on the subject.

People will think, it is a way they have, and sometimes their thoughts, started into being by strange scenes, take a novel direction, and they are not to blame for it. Well, while the *Rev.* Mr. Taylor was under a full head of steam, and was launching red hot thunder bolts of slang-whang oratory in rapid succession at the head of Democracy, and slinging slosh generally at an awful rate, and the crowd clapping, stamping, hurrahing and waving their pocket linen, we were thinking, and inadvertently fell into a reverie. We wondered how some who were present and making the most noise, could possibly tolerate for a moment the horrible idea that it was proper in a preacher of the gospel to harrangue a "mixed multitude" on the subject of politics!! We remembered that the whites of their eyes had been turned towards heaven in a paroxysm of pious horror at the thought of a preacher Editing a political paper, and that if they could have indulged their pious spleen he would have been ejected from the synagogue, without benefit of clergy. But, oh ye gods, what do we now behold! These self-same individuals going into "conniption fits" over a political harrangue from the *Reverend* Nathaniel G. Taylor!!—We mused over this strange scene, until our brain grew dizzy—it was too much for our nerves, and we needed fresh air. Mentally ejaculating, "Lord, what is man?" we bolted. The fresh air revived us—we shook off the reverie, and "Richard was himself again."

This wonderful vision has troubled us ever since, and the only solution we have been able to arrive at is this—that a man's moral character is to be determined by his politics. If he be a Know Nothing he is all right—booked for the kingdom, with a free ticket in his pocket. But if he happen to be a Democrat he belongs to 'tother place, and he must by all means be kicked there as soon as possible.

The Camels in Texas.

The Galveston News contains correspondence from Castroville, Medina county, Texas, dated 19th ult., from which we take the following interesting particulars in relation to the camels which have lately been imported there by the United States Government:

I had also the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Major Wayne, for several years attached to the War department in Washington City, who went out last year to Asia and introduced the camels into this country, which arrived at Indianola last spring, and are now kept at this post. It has been selected by him as the best adapted to that service for which he intends them. When we arrived they were out grazing, some two miles distant, attended by the Arabs who have charge of them, when Maj. Wayne very kindly sent out and had them driven in for our inspection. There are altogether thirty-two, including some young ones, and all are in excellent health, and seem to be doing well.

The males are kept separate from the females, in the coryell, and when all were housed and we had examined them carefully, accompanied by Maj. Wayne, who gave us a very interesting account of their habits and peculiarities, he ordered one of them to be led out and loaded as if for a journey. After kneeling to receive the pack-saddle, a most cumbrous load of itself, but such as are used in the country from which they came, a load of corn was placed on the animal's back, sufficient for two mules to draw in a wagon, with which he started off at a good round pace.—A dromedary was next led out, which is the saddle animal of the camel, and after kneeling to receive the saddle, he was mounted by an Arab, who started off across the prairie at a pace which seemed to me not much short of a two forty lick. This pace they can keep up for hours in succession, travelling with perfect ease from eighty to one hundred miles per day. They can also subsist for several days without water, and their adaptability to the frontier service for which they are designed, is now a matter beyond doubt. Maj. Wayne informed me that he had forty more animals coming out, and he is now building a stable in which they will be kept, which he expects to get finished before the cold weather sets in.

We have published several dog stories lately, but we do not remember ever having heard of an exhibition of greater sagacity than is displayed in the following, which we clip from an exchange:

"A dog, which had lost the whole of its interesting family, was seen trying to poke a piece of crape through the handle on a door of one of the Philadelphia sausage shops."

HOW TO SWEETEN SOLITUDE.—Shut up a boy in a cellar, and give him free access to the molasses cask.

North Carolina.

Our State has undoubtedly gone for Buchanan and Breckinridge by a large majority, although the returns from the several counties come in distressingly slow. We had the vote of the entire State of New York before we could ascertain the vote of the counties adjoining us. Come friends, try and do better next time, and give us the result of your labors a little sooner. Such careless indifference is very provoking, to say the least of it.

We append the vote of this State, by Counties, as far as received. We give, for future reference, the vote of this County by precincts.

Buncombe.

PRECINCTS.	BUCHANAN.	FILLMORE.
Asheville,	209	206
Swannanoa,	35	100
Fair View,	19	59
Limestone,	25	46
South Homony,	12	56
Lower Homony,	54	65
Turkey Creek,	139	25
Sandy Mush,	30	41
Ivy,	104	27
Reems Creek,	113	66
Bent Creek,	38	40
	778	731
	731	
Buchanan's maj.	47	

There is a falling off of 226 votes in the county since the August election—Buchanan running behind Bragg, and Fillmore behind Gilmer. The day was exceedingly inclement, and many were kept from the polls in consequence.

Yancey.

PRECINCTS.	BUCHANAN.	FILLMORE.
Burnsville,	116	24
Snow Creek,	26	11
Cane Creek,	122	32
Jack's Creek,	107	13
Egypt,	50	00
Rock Creek,	23	14
South Toe,	00	19
Caney River,	72	29
Pensacola,	17	00
Hollow Poplar,	30	00
Grassy Creek,	40	34
North Toe,	32	13
	616	208
	208	
Buchanan's maj.	408	

COUNTIES.	BUCHANAN.	FILLMORE.
Buncombe,	778	731
Jackson,	405	64
Haywood,	413	191
New Hanover,	1472	577
Brunswick,	364	384
Guilford,	413	1515
Mecklenburg,	1031	573
Davidson,	634	964
Cherokee,	473	522

The State has unquestionably given Mr. Buchanan a large majority. We shall be able, no doubt, to give the entire vote next week.

Macon.

FRANKLIN, Nov. 6th, 1856.

MR. ATKIN—Dear Sir: The Presidential election is over. All the returns have come in but from one small Democratic precinct, and the Fillmore ticket has a majority of 61 in this county. I have not learned the whole vote but it was a very small one. I trust, however, that Buchanan is President elect, if Macon county did not make him so.

The day preceding the election we had the greatest rain that has fallen in 12 months.

I am happy to inform you—after the election is over and incidents connected with it—that we have now two flourishing schools in this place. The winter session of the male school commenced last Monday, under the management of L. F. Siler, with very favorable prospects. A good many young men are attending this school in order to better qualify themselves for teaching the Common Schools. And here young men can also be prepared for entering College.

Yours, truly.

SLAVE INSURRECTION IN ARKANSAS.—By a private letter to a gentleman of this city, we learn there is great excitement in Union county, Arkansas, on account of the discovery of a plot among the negroes to rise in rebellion on the 15th of this month. Fortunately, the plot was discovered in time to prevent the most bloody massacres in the whole annals of insurrections. The plot was very extensive, and negroes who were taken up and made to confess, implicated others twenty miles off. Some of the negroes say the rise was to take place at the Presidential election. The men all being from home on that day, the plot was to murder the women and children first, and then attack the unarmed men at the polls. Several white men have been implicated, and notified to leave the county in a given time, or be hung. The letter states that on the Colorado the excitement is intense, and that several negroes have been hung. The plot seems to have been very extensive, reaching as far as Texas.—*Memphis Enquirer, Oct.* 18.

☞A caricature appeared in the streets of New York the other day, representing "a pine coffin, made at the public expense," with the following inscription, viz: "The last remains of James Gordon Bennet, who came to an untimely end by the late explosion in Pennsylvania:

"Peaceful be my silent slumblers,
Horace Greeley close my eyes;
We were beat for want of numbers,
Wake me up when Fremont dies."

☞Late news from Europe is to the effect that the British and Indian Governments were preparing to invade Persia with a great force. Warm work is expected.

The Visit of the Governors.

There are some persons so perverted by envy, by disappointed ambition and by other similar causes, that they become spiteful and malicious, and render themselves not only disagreeable and ridiculous, but absolutely intolerable. Such seems to be the nature of him, whoever he be, that penned an article published in the Raleigh Register of the 15th inst., in regard to the visit of Gov. Wise and Gov. Adams to our City.

There is a certain courtesy due to officials like these, coming on a friendly visit from friendly sister States, that no high-minded, honorable man can disregard. Yet the Register has seen fit to abuse and villify them. It has seen fit to impute to them motives of the basest kind. It has seen fit to insinuate that they met to concoct a scheme of treason, and that they were invited here for that purpose by Gov. Bragg. We appeal to the one hundred thousand voters of North Carolina, and we ask them, do you believe Thomas Bragg would invite men to the soil of North Carolina to plan treason or disunion? An indignant NO will reverberate from the seashore to the mountains.

And has it come to pass that the honored sons of adjoining States cannot visit North Carolina without being insulted and abused by a press, venerable for its age, but now distinguished by no other quality that can gain it respect? So far as the influence of the Register extends, so far have these Governors been insulted, and so far has the proud reputation of North Carolina for her hospitality, suffered. We thank God that influence does not extend beyond the walls of the Register office and the envious spirits that control it. Every true-hearted son of the State will rise up to condemn such conduct.

Who are these Governors? One comes from our sister State of Virginia, and the other from our sister State of South Carolina. They are patriots and true-hearted Southern men. They stand upon the Constitution and their rights as guaranteed by it; and the Register's puny attacks upon them will effect them no more than was the moon affected by the baying of the dog. The former comes covered with the laurels of victory over Know Nothingism, and hence we can account for the spleen of the Register in that direction.—The latter comes from a gallant State that has ever known and dared maintain its rights against federalism, and hence the petty spite of the Register towards him.

It may be a matter of conjecture among the people what course the Register would pursue towards the K. N. Black Republican Governors of Massachusetts and Ohio if they should visit our State. We are satisfied of one fact: It would not abuse them more heartily than it has Gov. Wise and Gov. Adams. It might—mind, we only say it *might*—call to see them, merely as an act of courtesy.

The Register says, "When there is an actual invasion of those (Southern) rights, the South will stand as ONE MAN." We wish we thought so; but from the recent course of the Register, we fear there is at least "one man" who would stand off, and we much fear he has several sympathisers and advisers.

The Register concludes its article by propounding some questions to us, which we shall not condescend to reply to. It will be recollected we refused to enter into argument with Mr. Hedrick. Our reasons for *not* replying to these questions are not precisely the same as governed us in that matter; but the principle on which we act is the same in both. This much, however, we say: The questions insinuate falsehood on their face.—Both the Governors left here before a vote was polled in Pennsylvania.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Appalling Burning of a Ship.

The following details of a horrible case of piracy and burning of a ship at Macao, have been received at Loyds's:

The Dutch ship Banca, Captain Heymans, 700 tons burden; with between 300 and 400 emigrants (coolies) for Havana, put back to Macao, about a month since, (the despatch is dated at Hong Kong, August 18.) with her water casks leaking, and cargo shifted, having encountered boisterous weather, and on reaching the out roads brought up to an anchor. There she remained repairing, her officer exercising strict vigilance in preventing the coolies going ashore, for fear they should make their escape. For the three weeks, whatever discontent may have prevailed, no fears of an outbreak would seem to have been entertained, until a Chinese doctor warned the captain that mischief was brewing. In preparing for such a contingency as a rising of the coolies, the small arms were placed on the poop, and two guns were loaded with grape, and pointed forward.

About 9 o'clock of the night of the 8th, the disturbance commenced, and the crew took refuge on the poop. The Captain first fired a shot or two overhead, but as that had no effect and the coolies advanced toward them, yelling frightfully, armed with belaying pins, bricks torn from the cooking places, &c., the Captain gave orders to his men to fire, and immediadely a volley was poured into the infuriated mass from the two guns, and also from the small arms. This had the effect of checking and putting down the riot, and the coolies were driven below, but they sought revenge by setting fire to the ship, and in a few minutes the Captain was appalled by seeing flames issuing up from the fore-hatch.

A frightful scene of carnage followed; the coolies rushed up on deck, and no doubt murdered all the officers of the ship. The ship was soon in a blaze, fore and aft. In about an hour the mainmast fell with a crash, then the fore and mizen, and about midnight the magazine blew up with a tremendous explosion. The ship was instantly hurled to fragments, and a vast number of poor creatures, who were clinging to the chains, perished with her. Of the number who were on board, including crew and passengers about 500, only 150 escaped with their lives, the remainder were either burnt in the ship or drowned.—The affair has produced a great sensation in Hong Kong.

FOR THE NEWS.

Mr. Atkin:—I wish you to publish in your paper, that I was a member of the Know Nothing party in August, but withdrew from that party in time to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge, and will, as a freeman should, hereafter vote as I please, without being bound by oath.

W. A. SCARBOROUGH.

Nov. 4th, 1856.

The Humors of "Falconbridge."

T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is about to issue the humorous writings of Jonathan F. Kelley, better known as "Falconbridge," recently one of the most popular contributors to the magazines and newspapers of the country. They are to be published for the purpose of creating a fund for his widow and children. The volume will be a handsome 12mo., price $1 25, and orders may be forwarded at once.

From advance sheets of the work, sent us by Mr. Peterson, we extract the following humorous sketch:

Bill Whiffletree's Dental Experience.

Have you ever had the tooth ache? If not, then blessed is your ignorance, for it is indeed bliss to know nothing about the tooth ache, as you know nothing, absolutely nothing about pain—the acute, double distilled, rectified agony that lurks about the roots or fangs of a treacherous tooth. But ask a sufferer how it feels, what it is like, how it operates, and you may learn something theoretically which you may pray heaven that you may not know practically.

But there's poor William Whiffletree—he's *been* through the mill, fought, bled, and died (slightly) with the refined, essential oil of the agony caused by a raging tooth. Every time we read *Othello*, we are half inclined to think that more than half of Iago's devilishness came from that "raging tooth," which would not let him sleep, but tortured and tormented "mine ancient" so that he became embittered against all the world, and blackamoors in particular.

William Whiffletree's case is a very strong illustration of what tooth ache is, and what it causes people to do; and affords a pretty fair idea of the manner in which the tooth and sufferer are medicinally and morally treated by the *materia medica*, and friends at large.

William Whiffletree—or "Bill," as most people called him—was a sturdy young fellow of two and twenty, of "poor but respectable parents," and 'tended the dry goods store of one Ethan Rakestraw, in the village of Rockbottom, State of New York.

One unfortunate day, for poor Bill, there came to Rockbottom a galvanized looking individual, rejoicing in the euphonium of Dr. Hannibal Orestes Wangbanger. As a surgeon, he had—according to the album full of certificates—operated in all the scientific branches of amputation, from the scalp lock to the heel tap, upon Emperors, Kings, and common folks; but upon his science in the dental way, he spread and grew luminous!—In short, Dr. Wangbanger had not been long in Rockbottom before his "gift of gab," and unadulterated propensity to elongate the blanket, set every body, including poor Bill Whiffletree, in a furor to have their teeth cut, filed, scraped, rasped, reset, dug out, and burnished up!

Now Bill, being, as we aforestated, a muscularly developed youth, got up in the most sturdy New Hampshire style, *his* teeth *were teeth*, in every way calculated to perform long and strong; but Bill was fast imbibing counter jumper notions, dabbling in stiff dickeys, greased soap locks, and other fancy "flab dabs," supposed to be essential in cutting a swarth among ye fair sex.

So that when Dr. Wangbanger once had an audience with Mr. William Whiffletree in regard to one of Mr. Whiffletree's molars which Bill thought had a "speck" on it, he soon convinced the victim that the said molar not only was specked, but out of the dead plumb of its nearest neighbor at least the 84th part of an inch!

"O, shocking!" says the remorseless *hum;* "it is well I saw it in time, Mr. Whiffletree. Why, in the course of a few weeks, that tooth, sir, would have exfoliated, calcareous suppuration would have ensued, the gum would have ossified, while the nerve of the tooth becoming apostrophized, the roots would have concatenated in their hiatuses, and the jaw bone, no longer acting upon their fossil exoduses, would necessarily have led to the entire suspension of the capillary organs of your stomach and brain, and—*death would supervene in two hours!*"

Poor Bill! he scarcely knew what fainting was, but a queer sensation settled in his "ossis frontis," while his ossis legso almost bent double under him, at the awful prospect of things before him! He took a long breath, however, and in a voice tremulous with emotion, inquired—

"Good Lord, Doctor! what's to be done for a feller?"

"Plug and file," calmly said the Doctor.

"Plug and file what?"

"The second molar," said the Doctor; tho' the treacherous monster *meant* Bill's wallet, of course!

"What'll it cost, Doctor?" says Bill.

"Done in my very best manner, upon the new and splendid system invented by myself, sir, and practiced upon all the crowned heads of Europe, London, and Washington City, it will cost you three dollars."

"Does it hurt much, Doctor?" was Bill's cautious inquiry.

"Very little, indeed; it's sometimes rather agreeable, sir, than otherwise," said the Dr.

"Then go at it, Doctor! Here's the *dosh*," and forking over three dollars, down sits Mr. Whiffletree in a high backed chair, and the Doctor's assistant—a sturdy young Irishman—clamping Bill's head to the back of the chair, to keep it steady, as the Doctor remarked, the latter began to "bore and file."

"O! ah! ho–ho–hold on, *hold on!*" cries Bill, at the first gouge the Doctor gave the huge tooth.

"O! be me soul! be aizy, zur," says the Irishman, "it's mesilf as untherstands it—*I'll howld on till yees!*"

"O—O–h–h–h!" roars Bill, as the Doctor proceeds.

"Be quiet, sir; the pain won't signify!" says the Doctor.

"Go–goo–good Lord–d–d! Ho–ho–hol–hold on!"

"O, yeez needn't be afeared of that—I'm howldin' yeez tight as a divil!" cries Paddy, and sure enough he was holding, for in vain Bill screwed and twisted and squirmed around; Pat held him like a cider press.

"Let me—me—O—O—O! Everlasting Creation! let me go–o–o—stop, *hold on–n!*" as the Doctor bored, screwed, and plugged away at the tooth.

"All done, sir; let the patient up, Michael," says the Doctor, with a confident twirl of his his perfumed handkerchief. "There, sir—there was science, art, elegance, and dispatch! Now, sir, your tooth is safe—your life is safe—*you're a sound man!*"

"Sound?" echoes poor Bill, "sound? Why, you've broken my jaw into flinders; you've set all my teeth on edge; and I've no more feelin'—gall darn ye!—in my jaws, than if they were iron steel traps! You've got the wuth of your money out of my mouth, and I'm off!"

That night was one of anxiety and misery to William Whiffletree. The disturbed molar growled and twitched like mad; and, by daylight, poor Bill's cheek was swollen up equal to a printer's buff ball, his mouth puckered, and his right eye half bunged up.

"Why, William," says Ethan Rakestraw, as Bill went into the store, "what in grace ails thy face? Thee looks like an owl in an ivy bush!"

"Been plugged and filed," says Bill, looking cross as a meat axe at his snickering orthodox boss.

"Plugged and *fined?* Thee hain't been fighting, William?"

"Fined? No, I ain't been fined or fighting, Mr. Rakestraw, but I bet I do fight that feller who gave me the tooth ache! O! O!" moaned poor Bill, as he clamped his swollen jaw with his hand, and went round waving his head like a plaster of paris mandarin.

"O! thee's been to the dentist, eh? Got the tooth ache? Go thee to my wife; she'll cure thee in one minute, William; a little laudanum and cotton will soon ease thy pain."

Mrs. Rakestraw applied the laudanum to Bill's molar, but as it did no kind of good, old grandmother proposed a poultice; and soon poor Bill's head and cheek were done up in mush, while he groaned and grunted and started for the store, every body gaping at his swollen countenance as though he was a rare curiosity.

"Halloo, Bill!" says old Firelock, the gunsmith, as Bill was going by his shop; "got a bag in your calabash, or got the tooth-ache?"

Bill looked daggers at old Firelock, and by a nod of his head intimated the cause of his distress.

"O, that all? Come in; I'll stop it in a minute and a half; sit down, I'll fix it—I've cured hundreds," says Firelock.

"What are you—O h–h, hear! what are you going to do?" says Bill, eyeing the wire and lamp in which Firelock was heating the wire.

"Burn out the marrow of the tooth—'twill never trouble you again—I've cured hundreds that way! Don't be afeared—you won't feel it but a moment. Sit still, keep cool!" says Firelock.

"Cool?" with a hot wire in his tooth! But Bill, being already intensely crucified, and assured of Firelock's skill, took his head out of the mush-plaster, opened his jaws, and Firelock, admonishing him to "keep cool," crowded the hot, sizzling wire on to the tin foil jammed into the hollow by Wangbanger, and gave it a twist clear through the metal to the exposed nerve. Bill jumped, bit off the wire, burnt his tongue, and knocked Firelock nearly through the partition of his shop; and so frightened Monsieur Savon, the little barber next door, that he rushed out into the street, crying—

"Mon Dieu! mon Dieu! Ze zundair strike my shop!"

Bill was stone dead—Firelock crippled.—The apothecary over the way came in, picked up poor Bill, applied some camphor to his nose, and brought him back to life, and—the pangs of tooth-ache!

"Kreasote!" says Squills, the 'pothecary.—"I'll ease your pain, Mr. Whiffletree, in a second!"

Poor Bill gave up—the kreasote added a fresh invoice to his misery—burnt his already lacerated and roasted tongue—and he yelled right out.

"Death and glory! O-h-h-h-h, murder! You've pizened me!"

"Put a hot brick to that young man's face," said a stranger; "twill take out the pain and swelling in three minutes!"

Bill revived; he seemed pleased at the stranger's suggestion; the Brick was applied; but Bill's cheek being now half raw with the various messes, it made him yell when the brick touched him!

He cleared for home, went to bed, and the excessive pain, finally, with laudanum, kreasote, fire, and hot bricks, put him to sleep.

He awoke at midnight, in a frightful state of misery; walked the floor until daylight; was tempted two or three times to jump out the window or crawl up the chimney!

Until noon next day he suffered, trying in vain, every ten minutes, some "known cure," oils, acids, steam, poultices, and the ten thousand applications usually tried to cure a raging tooth.

Desperation made Bill revengeful. He got a club and went after Dr. Wangbanger, who had set all the village in a rage of tooth-ache. Ten or a dozen victims were at his door, awaiting ferociously their turns to be revenged.

But the bird had flown; the *teuth-doctor* had sloped; yet a good Samaritan came to poor Bill, and whispering in his ear, Bill started for Monsieur Savon's barber-shop, took a seat, shut his eyes, and said his prayers. The little Frenchman took a keen knife and pair of pincers, and Bill giving one awful yell, the tooth was out, and his pains and perils at an end!

A Duel in Texas.—Wm. Autrey, known as 'Dock Autrey, and Wm. Carson fought a duel eight miles below Seguin last Saturday. They used double-barrel shot guns and six shooters, and commenced at a hundred and twenty paces apart, and continued advancing and firing until within six or eight feet, when Carson was shot through with a six shooter ball and died in two hours. Autrey was not hurt, but some buckshot struck him upon the first fire, too much spent to do any injury, and a pistol shot passed through his vest and shirt, just missing the skin. Autrey immediately left, and was pursued by the Sheriff of Guadalupe county, and overtaken sixty miles from Seguin and brought back. We learn that several others are implicated as seconds.—*Austin State Times Oct.* 11.

"Thanks," said a crusty old bachelor, "no more women in heaven—they can't get in. Their hoops are so broad, they will have to go the broad road! None of these fashionables can ever crowd through the narrow gate."

Horrible Affair--Boy Eaten Up by a Dog.

Yesterday afternoon, (19th) while a boy named James O'Connell, aged about twelve years, son of Mr. Barney O'Connell, who lives on Third street, South Troy, was passing along the sidewalk near his father's residence, a man, name unknown, set upon him a large and savage bull-dog. The boy, on turning and seeing the dog coming full speed upon him, became very much frightened and endeavored to escape by running, the man meanwhile encouraging the nobler brute onward. Of course the dog speedily overtook the boy. He caught the lad in the middle of the back, his teeth sinking to the bone, when, by clasping his jaws and jerking with them, he tore out a strip clear to the bone as large as a man's hand! His rage increased with the taste of blood; it was now impossible to shake off the dog. He again caught the boy by the thigh and bit out a piece as large as he could grasp with his teeth, laying the bone bare here. Another bite was inflicted upon the leg, but was not so serious as the others. Over two pounds of flesh must have been extracted by the dog. The boy was literally being eaten up by the monster. The brute who set the dog upon the boy deserves, as we hope he will receive, severe punishment. Dr. Burton, who was called to attend the case, did everything for the boy that lay in his power, but it is hardly possible that he can recover.—*Troy Times of Monday.*

Shocking Occurrence—Two Women eaten by Wolves.—Our pen has seldom had to record a more heart-rending circumstance than we are about to relate. Some ten days ago, in the Northerly extremity of the township of Morganton, two females went out in the evening in search of their cows, and not returning that night, search was made in the morning, when their skeletons were only to be found, their flesh having been devoured by the wolves. We are yet unable to record the particulars—the sad outlines only having as yet reached us. Our informant also states that a man in that locality has been missing for the last ten days. No trace of him can be found whatever, and fears are entertained that he met the same lamentable fate as the unfortunate women.

The wolves were never before known to be so numerous or so ravenous as they are this season in this section of the country. It is regarded as unsafe to be alone on the public highways after dark. Reports are reaching us almost every week of some of their ravages through the country. Almost everybody has been visited by them, and mischief done to a greater or less extent.

A farmer in North Easthope had thirty sheep killed in one single night by them.—They drove them to the barn yard, and killed them there. A few nights previous they killed twelve belonging to the same man.

Bears are also numerous and remarkably saucy. A Mr. Bennet, of Mornington, was attacked a short time ago, in his own field, a little after dark, by an old bear with three cubs. He fought her off till some of the neighbors came to his relief. An immense one was killed in Mornington a few days ago.—*Dumfries (Canada West) Reformer, 15th.*

Melancholy Death.

A melancholy death occurred four miles above this place, on Sunday last. The name of the unfortunate individual who was killed was Ravan.

The circumstances, as we learned them, are these: Ravan was wagoning with a team of mules belonging to F. A. Weaver, of North Carolina, hauling goods from the Greenville depot.

On Sunday morning he was found lying in the public road near Dr. Croft's, apparently unconscious. Upon examination by Dr. Jones, who was sent for to see him, it was found that the wagon had passed over his body. He was unable to speak distinctly from the time he was found, till he died in the evening. It is thought that the team had ran away with the wagon, a quantity of the lading having been thrown out and scattered along the road.

The deceased was a resident of North Carolina, has left a wife and two or three children to mourn his untimely death. We understand the Coroner was to hold an inquest over the body on Monday, but we have not heard the verdict.—*Greenville (S. C.) Patriot.*

Ginhouse and Three Negroes Burnt.—On Saturday last, the Ginhouse of S. R. Cockrill was burnt, and in the pick-room, three out-lying negroes of J. L. Malone. An old negro woman of Cockrill's, who was harboring the runaways, carried them provisions where they were secreted in the pick-room.—After eating, one of them lighted a match in there to smoke, from which the lint in the room caught fire and burnt the three to death, before they could get out.—*Tuscumbia Enquirer, Oct.* 22.

Fremont.

"I who was once as great as Cæsar,"
"Am now as low as Nebuchadnezzar."

The great financier, finder of buffalo paths, traitor to his political mother, apostate to his religion, and renegade generally to all that is honorable, is now, as the lawyers say, *'defunc-to corpore,'* and politically extinguished.

The Black Republicans should purchase him an estate in Hayti, or commission him to Liberia.—*South Carolinian.*

Mormonism.—Late European advices state that Mormonism is making such progress in Denmark as to excite considerable alarm in the minds of religious and reflecting men.—Petitions have been sent in large numbers to the Government, asking that the Mormons may be restricted from the more public practice of their ceremonies.

They have a man in Mississippi so lean that he makes no shadow at all. A rattle snake struck at his leg six times in vain and retired in disgust. He makes all hungry who look at him, and when childern meet him in the street they run home crying for bread.

A Solemn Warning.—Wiley Tipper, a hale, hearty and promising young man, who followed eating cold victuals for a livelihood, was taken up as a vagrant a short time since, and at the present term of our Court sentenced to be sold at public outcry. He was accordingly placed upon the block on Thursday morning last, and knocked down at the enormous price of 25 cents! Idlers, beware.—*Ex.*

FOR THE NEWS.

At a meeting of Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 118 A. F. M., held on Friday evening the 7th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the sad tidings has reached us of the departure from time, of our well beloved and worthy Brother, Rev. U. Keener, who for a number of years had been a highly esteemed member of this Lodge, therefore

Resolved, That the death of Brother Keener has filled our hearts with grief, while it recalls to our minds his many virtues and long devotion to the interests of his country and humanity.

Resolved, That from the exemplary conduct and pious life of our Brother, we have the strongest confidence that he has been called from labor below, to reward and refreshment above. His protracted illness was borne with the greatest patience and fullest resignation to the will of our Great Master, and when the final hour arrived he was found ready for the great change.

Resolved, That we offer to the widow, children, and other friends of our deceased Brother, our sympathies, and such assistance as we have it in our power to bestow, and as they may require.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Keener, and also published in the papers of this town and the Herald of Truth.

JOSHUA ROBERTS,
J. L. CRUMLY,
R. B. VANCE, } *Com.*
J. B. Rankin, *Sec'y of Lodge.*

FOR THE NEWS.

At a regular meeting of Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 118 A. F. M., held on Friday the 7th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Brethren of the Lodge have learned the melancholly fate of our Brother R. P. Deaver, who perished by the wreck of the Nautilus, upon the Gulf of Mexico, therefore

Resolved, That the distressing and untimely fate of our beloved young Brother, has filled us with the profoundest sorrow, and recalls afresh the memory of his many virtues, and noble qualities of heart.

Resolved, That in Brother Deaver we recognized the industry, enterprise and uprightness, which constitute the man of eminence and usefulness, and that spirit of charity and generosity which makes the good man and the Mason.

Resolved, That we proffer our warmest sympathies to the friends and relations of the deceased, and would mingle our tears with theirs for the loss of a Brother and a friend.

A. W. CUMMINGS,
M. M. GAINES,
J. B. RANKIN, } *Com.*
J. B. Rankin, *Sec'y of Lodge.*

WHISKERANDO.

LA SALLE'S ORIGINAL.

One Dollar a Box, or $9 per Dozen.

TRY IT! TRY IT!!

PROF. GEO. H. DE BAR, Has recently returned from Europe, and while there, obtained from the celebrated French chemist, La Salle, at an enormous outlay, the receipt and exclusive right of the United States and Canadas, to manufacture and sell this celebrated preparation called, "Whiskerando," which has never been known to fail to cause Whiskers and Moustaches to grow luxuriantly and heavy, even on beardless faces, in two months after first application. To those persons whose beards are light and wiry it recommends itself. A few applications will render it soft, thick and pliable. Frenchmen are noted for their beautiful Whiskers and Moustaches, which many of them attribute to the excellence of La Salle's Whiskerando. Price $1 per box; sent to any part of the United States or Canadas per mail, upon the receipt of $1.

Address, Prof. GEO. H. DE BAR,
November 13, 1856. New-York City.

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.
November 13, 1856.

Notice.

Application will be made at the ensuing Legislative session, to amend the charter of the "Indian Grave Gap Turnpike Company;" to change the mode of payment of the State's subscription, and otherwise.
November 13, 1856

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for an amendment to the Act of Incorporation of the town of Asheville.
November 13, 1856.

Notice.

Application will be made to the North Carolina Legislature, next session, for relief from an "Act concerning obstructions in Ivy River."
November 13, 1856.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of
A. T. SUMMEY & CO.
September 18, 1856. tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.
Burnsville, Aug. 28, 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.
Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

NOTICE.

AN Instalment of Twelve ($12) Dollars will be required on each share of the capital stock of the French Broad Turnpike Company, on the 8th November, next.

Stockholders are requested to be punctual in their payments.

The Treasurer will attend at Valley Store (Mr. B. C. Lankford's,) at 12 o'clock on the day above named.

By order of the Board.
McK. JOHNSTONE,
Sec. and Treasurer
Valley Store, Sept. 20, 1856. 373—w3w.

Notice.

As I will be necessarily absent from home most of the time between this date and my leaving for Raleigh, those of my constituents who have business for me to transact for them at Raleigh, will oblige me by leaving their papers in the hands of W. W. McDowell, at Asheville.

MARCUS ERWIN.
October 15, 1856.

Notice.

Application will be made at the ensuing session of the General Assembly, to amend the Charter of the Sulphur Springs and Paint Rock Turnpike Company. Oct. 15, 1856.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to change the dividing line between Macon and Jackson counties, so as to make the Ridge between Horney and Noland Creek the line to the top of the Smokey Mountain. Franklin, Oct. 2, 1856.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a Turnpike Road from James Toms', on the Hickory Nut Turnpike, to the Plank Road Bridge on Swannanoa. Sept. 18, 1566.

EUREKA!

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchites, and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by
Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.
Just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.
Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

Five Cents Reward.

Ranaway from my house in June last, my bound boy, Samuel Wetherford. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, for the safe return of said boy to my house.

A. H. LANCASTER.
Marion, Oct. 15, 1856.

A GOOD TIME COMING!

500 pounds assorted Candies; 100 pounds fresh Almonds; 200 lbs. Brazil Nuts; 150 lbs. Filberts; 200 lbs. English Walnuts. Just received at
Oct. 15. ASTON'S.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.
Oct. 2, 1856. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.
june 5, 1856.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON

In Western

N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.
Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.
Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

How "French Brandies" are Made.

We have derived no little amusement from the perusal of a circular issued to liquor dealers throughout the country by a firm in New York, in which the important information is conveyed that they have been for many years "trying to improve all kinds of spirits from grain and turn them into a good imitation of French cognac; and that, after much labor and experiment, they have at last found an article to answer that purpose." They thus set forth the process of manufactory: "By distillation and chemical operation we get at fourth proof an article in which the flavor is so much concentrated that, by mixing a gallon of it with twenty four to fifty gallons of American pure spirits, it gives a good imitation of the different imported brands." One gallon of "an article" to produce from twenty five to fifty gallons of imitation of the imported brands; to be bottled, labelled, set forth, and swallowed at one dime per glass, as an article "such as you cannot get elsewhere in town." This article is called spirit of cognac, and, according to the circular, "may be had without color, or colored for pale or dark." "You can take which you please, gentlemen; but you are now aware of the manner in which both are prepared."

This enterprising firm have also discovered an article which they call spirit of gin.—They aver that a splendid imitation of Holland gin can be produced by mixing one gallon of the spirits with forty gallons of pure spirits. In addition, they have constantly on hand a fine supply of "chemical coloring," by which the "dark" article of imitation brandy is produced.

The circular closes with a list of prices, which, if published, would astonish our citizens, many of whom, while imbibing these "imitations," which cost about sixty cents per gallon, are informed that "that brand cost me $8 in New York."

With this information in their possession we should not wonder if henceforth there was a decided decline of confidence among brandy drinkers, as well as among the imbibers of the less pretentious liquors, gin and rum.

How Wolves Cajole and Capture Wild Horses.

Whenever several of the larger wolves associate together for mischief, there is always a numerous train of smaller ones to follow in the rear, and act as auxillaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the assault, though there may be a score in gang. It is no less curious than amusing to witness this ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but little on the ground, two wolves approach in the playful and caressing manner, lying, rolling and frisking about, until the too credulous and unsuspecting victim is completely put off his guard by curiosity and familiarity. During this time the gang, squatting on their hind quarters, look on at a distance.

After some time spent in this way, the two assailants separate when one approaches the horse's head, and the other his tail with a shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack, their frolicsome approaches become very interesting—it is in right good earnest; the former is a mere decoy, the latter is the real assailant, and keeping his eyes steadily fixed on the hamstrings or flanks of the horse. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous; both wolves spring at their victim at the same instant; one to the throat, the other to the flank—and if successful, which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold till the horse is completely disabled. Instead of springing forward or kicking to disengage himself, the horse turns round and round without attempting a defence. The wolf before then springs behind to assist the other. The sinews are cut, and in half the time I have been describing it, the horse is on his side: his struggles are fruitless—the victory is won. At this signal the lookers on close in at a gallop; but the small fry of followers keep at a respectful distance, until their superiors are gorged, and then they take their turn unmolested.

Physical Aspect of Man.

An examination of 20,000 infants at the Maternite, in Paris, gives for the weight of the new born 6 1-4 lbs.; the same mean value obtains for the city of Brussels. For about a week after birth this weight undergoes an actual diminution, owing to the tissue destruction which issues through the establishment of respiration, and which for a time exceeds the gain from nutrition. For the same age, the male infant is heavier than the female, but this difference gradually diminishes, and at twelve years their weight is sensibly the same. Three years later, at the period of puberty, the weight is one-half of what it is finally to be, when full development is revealed.

The maximum weight eventually attained, is a little more than twenty times that at birth, this holding good for both sexes; but since the new born female weighs less than the standard, and the new born male more, the weight of the adult male is 137 lbs., and of the adult female 121 lbs. The mean weight of a man, irrespective of his period of life, is about 107 lbs., and of a woman, nearly 94 lbs. The mean weight of a human being, without reference either to age or sex, is about 90 lbs.

M. Quetelet, to whom we are indebted for the above statistics, as the result of his researches, states that communities seem to be under the influence of unchangeable laws, as much as the individual. "In communities, man commits the same number of murders each year, and does it with the same weapons. We might enumerate, beforehand, how many individuals will imbue their hands in the blood of their kind, how many will forge, how many poison, very nearly as we enumerate, beforehand, how many births and deaths will take place."

INCREASED VALUE OF LAND IN VIRGINIA.—The new assessment of land in Staunton shows an increased revenue to the State of $2,557,35. The re-assessment in Roanoke county shows that the lands have increased in value seventy per cent.

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," said he, "we like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

[From the Herald of Truth.]

Appointments of the Preachers of the Holston Conference.

Wytheville District—Joseph Haskew, P. E.
" station, John M. McTeer.
" circuit, A. G. Worley, J. Talbit.
Pearisburg circuit, George Stewart.
Newbern " Wm. M. Kerr.
Mechanicsburg " B. F. White.
Princeton " J. B. Gibson.
Hillsville " D. P. Hunt.
Grayson " C. Mitchell.
Marion " J. C. Hyden.
Jefferson " E. Conner.
Flat Top Miss., to be supplied.
Abingdon District—F. M. Fanning, P. E.
" station, W. H. Bates.
" circuit, J. M. Crismond.
Saltville " H. P. Waugh.
Lebanon " W. F. Parker.
Estillville " W. Ingle.
Gass River and Russell Mission, L. Delashmit, one to be supplied.
Blountville circuit, G. W. Miles, Moses H. Spencer.
Jeffersonville circuit, John Boring.
Sandy River Mission, G. W. Smith.
Emory & Henry College, E. E. Wiley, D. D., President; J. A. Davis, A. M., Professor; G. W. Alexander, Agent.
Blountville Masonic Female Institute, W. W. Neal, Principal.
Knoxville District—R. M. Stevens, P. E.
" station, E. C. Wexler.
East Knoxville & Col'd Charge, W. Witcher.
Knox circuit, J. G. Swisher, R. K. Scruggs.
Dandridge " J. N. S. Huffaker.
Sevierville " M. P. Swaim.
Little River " R. M. Whaley.
Clinton " A. M. Goodykoontz.
Jacksboro' " P. H. Reed.
J. B. Little, Agent for Strawberry Plains High School.
Cumberland District—D. Fleming, P. E.
Washington circuit, J. W. Williamson.
Hamilton " John Alley.
Pikeville " G. W. Penley.
Jasper " John Spears.
Spencer Mission, J. T. Stansbury.
Cumberland " R. Clear.
Jamestown " H. Rule.
Huntsville " To be supplied.
Athens District—T. K. Munsy, P. E.
" station, Sewel Philips.
" circuit, C. Long.
Decatur " W. E. Munsy.
Madisonville " R. A. Giddens, A. Greer.
Philadelphia " W. H. H. Duggan.
Loudon " To be supplied.
Maryville " J. H. Bruner, G. Emmitt.
Kingston " J. W. Dickey.
Chattanooga District—E. F. Sevier, P. E.
" station, W. H. Kelly.
Harrison circuit, R. A. Wilson.
Cleaveland station, R. N. Price.
" circuit, J. A. Hyden.
Charleston " B. W. S. Bishop, L. W. Crouch, Sup.
Benton circuit, W. Ballenger.
Ducktown, C. T. McDonald.
Ocoee Mission, James S. Edwards.
Rogersville District—R. M. Hickey, P. E.
" circuit, W. C. Graves, J. T. Freeman.
Kingsport circuit, J. T. Smith.
Jonesville " W. Wyatt.
Tazewell " H. West.
" station, Crocket Godby.
Sneedville circuit, W. W. Smith.
Rutledge " P. S. Sutton.
Morristown " L. C. Waters.
Jonesborough District—W. C. Daily, P. E.
Jonesborough station, T. J. Pope.
" circuit, W. Robeson.
Fall Branch " J. R. Stradley.
Greeneville " John Reynolds, G. Creamer.
Odd Fellows' Female Institute, D. Sullins, Principal.
Rheatown circuit, W. Milburn.
St. Clair " D. B. Carter.
Taylorsville " E. Woodward.
Watauga Mission, T. M. Dula.
Elizabethton circuit, A. Copeland.
Newport " Sup. with Jos. Milburn.
Asheville District—R. W. Patty, P. E.
" station, E. E. Gillenwaters.
Reems' Creek circuit, W. K. Foster.
Hendersonville " J. R. Long, W. Hicks, sup.
Catawba circuit, W. H. Howell.
Burnsville " G. M. Massey.
Sulphur Springs circuit, J. D. Baldwin.
Waynesville " A. F. English.
Webster circuit and Echota Mission, J. W. Byrd, J. B. Foster.
Franklin circuit, Andrew Gass.
Holston Conference Female College, A. W. Cummings, D. D., President, C. Campbell, Agent.
James Atkins, Agent for American Bible Society.
W. H. Rogers, Tract Agent.
W. G. E. Cunnyngham, Missionary to China.
T. K. Catlett, Agent for St. John's Masonic Agricultural Orphan Asylum.
E. Stockbridge, Teacher in St. John's M. A. O. Asylum.
Next Conference at Marion, Smyth county, Va., in 1857.

THE EFFECT OF POLITICAL PREACHING.—The Boston Post says: "The Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Shawmut church, on the last Sabbath, in an attempt to arouse his people to Christian labor, stated as a fact that there are three hundred less members in the Evangelical churches of Boston *now* than there were *ten years ago*, notwithstanding the large increase of population.

The capitol at Washington is to be extended to a length of about eight hundred feet, by width of over two hundred and fifty. The height to the top of the dome will be three hundred and fifty feet.

On the 25th of July, a party of five Englishmen ascended to the top of Mount Ararat, being the first persons who have reached that place since Noah.

The number of voters in New York State, according to a statement from the Census Department, is 651,820 of whom 516,745 are native voters, and 135,075 naturalized.

In the United States there are now about 14,000 patents in force.

Col. Benjamin S. Jordan, said to be the wealthiest man in Georgia, died last week.

There are two things a man rarely forgets—his first love, and his first cigar.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices At Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,

Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

WANTED.

THE subscriber will take two apprentices and learn them the Blacksmithing business. Sober, steady young men, by making early application, can have advantageous situations.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

Asheville, Oct. 9, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

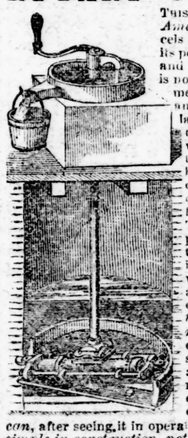
SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. It's simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $5 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $20! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Human, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that from a long experience at his trade he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative,
" Carminative Balsam,
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;
Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.